

WAR NEWS---CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE

WAR GOVERNED BY NEW RULES

Poisoned Weapons and Unnecessary Suffering Are Banned

Washington, Aug. 7.—Following is a synopsis of the more important provisions relative to modern warfare between civilized nations based on the provisions made by The Hague convention of July 29, 1864:

War must not commence without previous and explicit warning in form either of a reasoned declaration of war or of an ultimatum with conditional declaration of war.

The existence of a state of war must be notified to the neutral powers without delay, and shall not take effect in regard to them until after receipt of a notification. Neutral powers cannot, however, rely on the absence of notification, if it is clearly established that they were in fact aware of the existence of war.

The general effects of war are: "To suspend all non-hostile actions between the states parties to the war and their citizens and to abrogate or suspend treaties."

By the strict theory of war "the subjects of enemy states are enemies."

An army of occupation can only take possession of property belonging strictly to the enemy state. Private property can not be molested. The same applies to religious, educational and charitable institutions, and those of arts and sciences, even when state property.

A territory is considered to be occupied, when, as the result of its invasion by an enemy's force, the state to which it belongs has ceased, in fact, to exercise its ordinary authority within it, and the invading state is alone in a position to maintain order.

On land it is not permitted:

To employ poisoned weapons;

To kill or wound treacherously;

To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down his arms, or having no longer means of defense, has surrendered at discretion;

To declare no quarter shall be given;

To employ arms calculated to cause unnecessary suffering;

To make improper use of a flag of truce;

To destroy the enemy's property unless imperatively necessary;

To declare abolished in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party;

A belligerent is likewise forbidden to compel nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even

if they were in the belligerent's service before commencement of war.

A prisoner of war is a public enemy armed or attached to the hostile army for active aid, who has fallen into the hands of the captor, either by fighting or wounded, on the field, or in the hospital, by individual surrender, or capitulation.

Citizens who accompany an army for any purpose, such as butlers, editors, reporters or contractors, if captured may be made prisoners of war and detained as such.

Prisoners can only be confined as an indispensable measure of safety.

The state may utilize the labor of prisoners according to their aptitude, officers excepted.

Exchange of prisoners is purely voluntary.

Prisoners may be released on parole.

The Hague convention provides for a bureau of information to answer inquiries and to preserve property found on battlefields by prisoners.

Cartels are agreements made to regulate intercourse during war. Such conventions may regulate postal and telegraphic communication, the reception of flags of truce, exchange of prisoners.

A capitulation is an agreement defining the conditions of surrender of military forces, places or districts within the command of an officer.

War may be brought to a close by:

The complete submission of one of the parties to the conflict or by conquest;

By the cessation of hostilities between the parties of the conflict;

Or by a treaty of peace.

"WAR FORCED UPON US,"

DECLARES PREMIER ASQUITH

CALLS GERMANY'S BID FOR NEUTRALITY AN "INFAMOUS PROPOSAL."

London, Aug. 7.—Premier Asquith told the House of Commons how strenuous and unremitting had been the efforts of Sir Edward Grey to secure for Europe an honorable and lasting peace.

After reading the British ambassador's dispatch saying that Germany had made a strong bid for British neutrality, the premier remarked that Germany's suggestion amounted to the "infamous proposal that we should give her a free hand to annex the whole of the extra-European possessions of France." He continued:

"If Great Britain had accepted, what reply could she have made to the Belgians' appeal? She could only have replied that we had bartered away to the power threatening her our obligation to keep our pledged word. What would have been Great Britain's position if she consented to this infamous proposal and what was she to get in return? Nothing but a promise given by a power which at that moment was announcing its intention of violating its own treaty."

"We should have covered ourselves with dishonor and betrayed the interests of our country if we had accepted it. We are entitled to say for our country that we have made every effort for peace and that war has been forced upon us."

"The government is confident that the nation is unsheathing the sword in a just cause. No nation ever entered into a great contest with a cleaner conscience or a stronger conviction."

"There was a dramatic incident in the House when the feud between Sir Charles Hersford and Winston Spencer Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty, was buried. Admiral Hersford shook hands with the first lord and said: 'Well done.'"

The police today visited the London branch of the Deutsche bank and removed all the gold from the vaults.

German ships reported to have been driven back.

Continued From First Page.

risks during the first days of the war than the Germans.

The royal family shares with the homes of its many subjects the suspense of waiting for news of the fate of the different units of the fleet.

Prince Albert, the second son of the king, aboard the battleship Collingwood, is one of the many boy midshipmen about sharing the perils of the seas.

German-Russian Cruisers Sunk.

London, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tien Tsin, China, says that the Russian cruiser Askold and the German cruiser Emden, both have been sunk after an engagement near Wei-Hai-Wai, China.

The Emden was a protected cruiser of 1,592 tons. She carried 14 four inch guns and was fitted with two torpedo tubes. The displacement of the Askold was 2,965 tons. Her armament consisted of 12 six inch guns, 12 three inch guns and eight three-pounders.

Liner Converted Into Warship.

London, Aug. 7.—The British admiralty announces today that steamers report that the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been painted black and converted into an armed cruiser with guns and a searchlight.

Victoria, B. C., harbor is being extensively improved.

Siam now has a cement factory.

H. B. COWDRICK, Official in Charge.

Weather Forecast (Till 7 P. M. Saturday)

Copper Country: Tonight fair, Saturday increasing cloudiness.

Weather Conditions.

A storm of great energy has developed over the Canadian Northwest, the lowest reported barometer being 29.50 at present.

While the area of low pressure covers the entire Rocky Mountain Region, the Great Basin and the western half of the northern Plains states, local rains have occurred at some points in this area and much warmer weather prevails in Canada and on the eastern Rocky Mountain slope. The storm centered over Lake Superior yesterday now shifts as a narrow trough of low pressure over the St. Lawrence Valley. Moderately high pressure, accompanied by fair, cool weather, covers the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley and the East. Fair weather will continue in this vicinity tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness Saturday with probable showers by night.

H. B. COWDRICK, Official in Charge.

GERMAN ARMY BEST IN WORLD

Long Has Served as a Model for Other Countries

The German army of today is the most efficient fighting organization that the world has ever seen. It has served as a model for the armies of most other countries. The Austrian, Japanese, Chinese, Turkish armies have been organized on methods copied from the German system.

On January 1 of the year in which he attains his twentieth birthday, every male German must report to the military authorities of his district. If he is not excused because of some physical defect he must serve two years in the infantry; three years in the cavalry or artillery. For his services he receives a putative for pocket money.

After his term in the standing army, he is transferred to the first reserves for a period of five years. During this period he is required to go through military training with his regiment a month or two each year.

Now he is passed into the "Landwehr," where he remains another five years. Here he is called out for drill any time desired by the military authorities. From the first class of the "Landwehr" the German soldier is passed into the second class, where he stays until he is 25. Then he goes into the "Landsturm" or final line of reserves, which is called for service only in case of extreme national necessity. After six years his military service comes to an end.

The standing army consists of 600,000 men, and the "Landwehr" consists of 220,000 men. The "Landsturm" brings up the total to over six millions.

Twenty Men Constitute Unit.

The unit of organization in the infantry is the "section" consisting of 20 men under the command of a corporal. Two sections form a "semi-detachment" or 40 men under the command of a sergeant. Two semi-detachments form a detachment of 80 men under the command of a lieutenant. Three detachments form a company of 240 men under a captain. Four companies make a battalion of 960 men under a major. Three battalions form a regiment under a colonel; and two regiments form a brigade under a major general. The "army corps," which is the largest military unit, consists of two or three divisions.

All the details of the mobilization of the army have been worked out with such precision that six million soldiers can be mustered and prepared for active service without delay or confusion or misunderstanding. Not only are the men themselves carefully instructed regarding their duty in case of war, but all the military materials required for a modern campaign are stored and classified ready for use at any moment.

Clothing For 5,000,000 Men.

A uniform for every soldier is ready to be put on at the word of command. Six million pairs of boots, six million caps, six million tunics, six million belts and so forth are all stored in the vast military arsenals in such perfect order that they can be handed out to each individual with exactness and every man will be clothed according to his height and measurements. Six million modern rifles are ready, with immense quantities of ammunition.

All the plans for concentration at any given point have been worked out. Immediately after a declaration of war the imperial government could take possession of all the railways. The military authorities know exactly what rolling stock would be required to concentrate any number of troops at a given spot. All the railway cars in use in Germany for the conveyance of freight have been numbered and measured.

The intellectual power which guides and controls these forces is the general staff. The general staff is nominally a body of officers whose exceptional talents entitle them to be regarded as military experts. Chief of the General Staff Von Moltke is really the commander-in-chief of all the forces, although the kaiser would nominally hold this position in the event of war.

EMPEROR WILLIAM STIRS THE PATRIOTISM OF THE GERMANS

Berlin, via London, Aug. 7.—The emperor has issued an order to the German army and navy in which he says:

"After 43 years of peace I call upon all Germans capable of bearing arms. We have to defend our most sacred possessions in fatherland and home against the reckless assault of enemies on all sides of us."

"That means hard fighting. I am confident that the ancient warlike spirit still lives in the German people—that powerful warlike spirit which attacks the enemy wherever it finds him regardless of cost and which in the past has been the dread and terror of our enemies."

"I have confidence in you, German soldiers—in each and all of you. An ardent, indomitable will for victory is living in each and all of you. I know, if needed, each and all of you would die like heroes."

"Remember our great and glorious past and that you are Germans. God bless you.—WILLIAM."

THERE ARE 171,000,000 RUSSIANS.

We are so accustomed to look upon Russia as a backward country that the following astonishing figures showing the actual progress of the country will be news to most people:

In the ten years from 1898-1908 her population has increased from 120,000,000 to 171,000,000. This is an increase of about 20 per cent, and these figures may be compared with those of Germany, the next prolific nation, in which the increase is 16.7 per cent, while in France it is down to 2.1 per cent. In 12 years at this rate of increase Russia will have a population of 215 millions of people, more than the populations of England, France and Germany combined.

Not only has her population increased, but also—a point of the utmost importance—her productivity has increased in proportion. Taking the years 1902 to 1912, her exports of wheat rose from 470,000,000 to 1,130,000,000, an increase of 98 per cent. This agricultural advance has been aided by the state, which has instituted technical schools in many places through the country, and these already have some 10,000 pupils; agricultural banks have also been established in many districts to care for the needs of the farmers; of these latter there are about 17,000. Industry has not kept pace with the development of agriculture, though it is estimated, roughly, that there has been a 50 per cent increase in the number of factories in Russia during the last 10 years. Russia has enormous coal fields, especially in Poland and in the south of Russia, and in the past decade the production of coal has risen from 15 million to 27 million tons.

PASSES AWAY IN DETROIT.

Word Received Here of the Death of Benjamin Delbridge.

Word has been received in Calumet of the death in Detroit, Mich., on July 26 of Benjamin Delbridge, aged 60 years, formerly of Calumet. Mr. Delbridge passed away at the home of his sister, Mrs. James W. Goard after a very brief illness, either as a result of extreme heat or of heart trouble. He had returned from an extended visit to Cornwall, England, just one week before his demise and presumably was in the best of health then.

The late Mr. Delbridge was well and favorably known in the copper country, where he resided for an extended period. Besides Mrs. Goard, he leaves another sister in Detroit, Mrs. Nicholas Cook, formerly of Calumet.

Ceylon ricegrowers now use American wire wheels.

India's jute crop is 9,600,000 bales.

BRITAIN WILL ENLARGE ARMY

Will Increase Force to 500,000-- Looks for Long Struggle

London, Aug. 7.—The passage of a war budget for \$500,000,000 in the house of commons without a dissenting voice and the granting of an army increase of 500,000 men, in accordance with the plans of Lord Kitchener, the new minister of war, shows that Great Britain is in deadly earnest.

A call to arms issued last night says an addition of 100,000 men to the regular army is needed immediately and that Lord Kitchener is confident this appeal will at once be responded to by all who have the safety of our empire at heart.

The term of service for the new men is to be three years or until the war is ended. The age of enlistment will be between 19 and 30. The naval estimates provide for 67,000 additional officers and men, which will make the navy's strength 218,000 men.

There are no illusions in England that the war is certain to be a swift and decisive one. The people are steeled for a long and exhaustive struggle.

The admiralty notified the public last night that the first news from the navy might not be good news. Swift upon the heels of this intimation came the tidings that the cruiser Amphion had been sunk by a mine with the loss of an officer and 120 men—Great Britain's first sacrifice to the war.

German Reservists Prisoners.

Londoners had the first realization of war brought home to them last night when hundreds of commuters who were taking their trains at the Victoria station were surprised to see 85 German prisoners guarded by a file of the West Kent regiment with fixed bayonets. The Germans were naval reservists who had been taken from their ships and made prisoners of war.

A good number of naval reservists and also some German army reservists who were attempting to proceed to Germany were gathered in by the authorities.

Irish Show Patriotism.

Dublin, Aug. 7.—There was a great demonstration here last night over the British regiments which were in training for active service. Reservists who were starting for England were escorted to the station by nationalist volunteers with bands of music. A great number of unionist Protestants are joining the nationalist volunteers for the defense of the country.



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